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fine studies of changing and vanishing peoples were written before the natives had come under the influence of the white race. There are imperfections in the book, for much study has been given to these races since Mr. Stow wrote; but his work is certain to be regarded as one of the most valuable compilations of anthropological material relating to the aborigines of South Africa.

The Story of the Zulus. By **J. Y. Gibson.** viii and 276 pp., Illustrations and Index. P. Davis & Sons, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1903.

Every white man in South Africa respected the power of the Zulu nation up to the time of the fall of Cetshwayo its last king, in 1884. The fame of this all-conquering people had spread farther than South Africa, and its greatness was the favourite topic among all the tribes. This book tells the story of the Zulus from an earlier day than the time of Tshaka, the first great Zulu king, in the early years of the last century, until after the annexation by the British of all that was left of the Zulu country in 1887. Mr. Gibson, who was for some years a magistrate in Zululand, has rendered a service in carrying through this literary task; for the time when reliable information may be obtained from Zulu sources is rapidly passing away. He evidently collected his data with much care, and has aimed at accuracy in all his statements. The author shows the Zulus in many phases of their lives and history; and it is certain that no barbarous African people has a more remarkable history than this small part of the great Bantu family.

Nach der Oase Tugurt in der Wüste Sahara. By **Walter Baader.** 250 pp. Buchdruckerei Kreis, Basel, 1903.

A sprightly narrative of travel written by a careful observer. Though the book adds nothing to our geographical knowledge, it deals with a region whose northern edge is visited by more and more tourists every year. The little work should be helpful to those who sojourn at Biskra, while at the same time it will interest the general reader. The author tells of the ruined fortifications at Biskra, reminders of the day now gone, when it was necessary to have defences along the edge of the Sahara as a protection against the incursions of desert nomads.

The Siege of the South Pole. By **Hugh R. Mill.** xvi and 455 pp., Illustrations, Map in Colours by J. G. Bartholomew, Appendix, and Index. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1905. (Price, \$2.60.)

The only books in English on the Antarctic regions as a whole are Dr. Fricker's "The Antarctic Regions," and "The Siege of the South Pole," which has recently appeared from the pen of Dr. Mill. While both are authoritative works, they differ essentially from one another. Dr. Mill does not attempt to describe the polar regions or their peculiar conditions, but simply tells the story of Antarctic exploration up to the present time; while Dr. Fricker, after giving the history of discovery in that part of the world, devotes more than one-half of his book to a geological and geographical description of the regions visited.

But Dr. Fricker's scholarly book was written before any of the five recent expeditions had gone south; Dr. Mill's book completes the record of exploration, for it includes the Charcot expedition, which was the latest to enter and to leave the field. It is a well-knit recital of the whole story of South Polar endeavour, told with literary skill and, of course, with the geographical insight